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APPLICATION NO.	FIL	ING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/752,001	12/29/2000		Jay Hosler	M-7619-1C US	7690
24251	7590	12/29/2004	•	EXAMINER	
SKJERVEN	MORRI	LL LLP	ABELSON, RONALD B		
25 METRO I SUITE 700	DRIVE			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
SAN JOSE, CA 95110				2666	

DATE MAILED: 12/29/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)	Applicant(s)		
	09/752,001	52,001 HOSLER ET AL.			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	Ronald Abelson	2666	Re		
The MAILING DATE of this communication appeariod for Reply	pears on the cover sheet with	h the correspondence	address		
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a repl - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailin earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	136(a). In no event, however, may a re ly within the statutory minimum of thirty will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONT a, cause the application to become ABA	ply be timely filed (30) days will be considered tin HS from the mailing date of this NDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status					
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>17 J</u>	une 2002.				
2a)☐ This action is FINAL . 2b)☒ This	s action is non-final.				
3) Since this application is in condition for allowated closed in accordance with the practice under I	, i	·	he merits is		
Disposition of Claims					
4) □ Claim(s) 1 and 43-86 is/are pending in the approach 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdra 5) □ Claim(s) 43-67 is/are allowed. 6) □ Claim(s) 1 and 68-86 is/are rejected. 7) □ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) □ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	wn from consideration.				
Application Papers					
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examine	er.				
10)⊠ The drawing(s) filed on 11 April 2001 is/are: a	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
Applicant may not request that any objection to the	-,,	, ,			
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex		•	. ,		
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority document 2. Certified copies of the priority document 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Burea	ts have been received. ts have been received in Ap ority documents have been r u (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	oplication No received in this Nation	al Stage		
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list	of the certified copies not r	eceived.			
Attachment(s)					
Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Su	ımmary (PTO-413) /Mail Date			
 Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 		ormal Patent Application (P	TO-152)		

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Double Patenting

1. A rejection based on double patenting of the "same invention" type finds its support in the language of 35 U.S.C. 101 which states that "whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process ... may obtain a patent therefor ..." (Emphasis added). Thus, the term "same invention," in this context, means an invention drawn to identical subject matter. See Miller v. Eagle Mfg. Co., 151 U.S. 186 (1894); In re Ockert, 245 F.2d 467, 114 USPQ 330 (CCPA 1957); and In re Vogel, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970).

A statutory type (35 U.S.C. 101) double patenting rejection can be overcome by canceling or amending the conflicting claims so they are no longer coextensive in scope. The filing of a terminal disclaimer $\underline{\text{cannot}}$ overcome a double patenting rejection based upon 35 U.S.C. $\underline{101}$.

- 2. Claim 1 is provisionally rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 as claiming the same invention as that of claim 1 of copending Application No. 09/537,439. This is a provisional double patenting rejection since the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.
- 3. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See In re Goodman, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); In re Longi, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); In re Van Ornum, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); In re Vogel, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, In re Thorington, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground

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provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

4. Claims 68-77 and 78-86 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 25-33, 35, and 25-33 respectively of copending Application No. 09/537,439. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other.

Claim 25 of the copending application teaches all the limitations of claim 68 of the instant application. In addition claim 25 teaches the limitation "configuring a communication relationship using the data". It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to configure a communication relationship using the data since the data identifies an active interface in the local router. This would benefit the system by informing the remote router of which interface in the local router to communicate with.

Claim 25 of the copending application teaches *receiving* the data at the local router reflected from the remote router while claim 68 of the instant application teaches *reflecting* the data

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back to the local router from the remote router. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to design a system that performs both the functions of receiving the reflected data and reflecting the data. This would benefit the system by providing a method for the data to be both reflected from the remote router and received by the local router. This would enable configuration between the routers.

This is a <u>provisional</u> obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- 6. Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by Okabe (US 6,031,838).

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Regarding claim 1, Okabe teaches an apparatus for a communications network (fig. 1) the apparatus comprising at least one interface circuit that reads frame data received from the communications network and writes frame data to be transmitted over the communications network (fig. 1 Line Interface), the frame data including a plurality of transport overhead fields (fig. 1 box 25, cell header, col. 6 lines 6 - 8).

Okabe teaches signature logic (fig. 1 box 25) coupled to the at least one interface circuit, the signature logic identifies signature data and writes the signature data into at least one of a plurality of transport overhead fields in an outgoing frame (fig. 1 box 25, cell header, col. 6 lines 6 - 8, adds active/standby identification data, col. 6 line 43 - 48).

Allowable Subject Matter

- 7. Claims 43-67 allowed.
- 8. The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter.

Regarding claim 43, the prior art of the record and copending application 09/537,439 neither teaches nor fairly

suggests configuring a communications relationship using the signature data, in combination with all the limitations listed in the claim. Note, claim 9 of 09/537,439 claims configuring a communications relationship using the copied data wherein the copied data includes signature data, however the claim does not explicitly state the signature data is used to configure the communications relationship.

Conclusion

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ronald Abelson whose telephone number is (571) 272-3165. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Seema Rao can be reached on (571) 272-3174. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Ronald Abelson Examiner Art Unit 2666

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SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

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